THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

——THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.— *Amendments to the Constitution. Article X.*——

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TERMS OF TH
WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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Editor and Proprietor.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

CAN THIS BE JUSTICE.

As the sun shone down gaily one morning on the crowded streets of the great metropolis, a drunkard came forth from the little grog shop where he had passed the night. He was racked by the agonies which mark the period immediately subsequent to a fit of intoxication. Pain and hunger tore him: despair, mortification, and deep disgust with himself burnt his soul. He felt his degredation. With an unwonted bitterness, thoughts of many chances neglected—of weeks spent in riot—of the scorn of the world, and the superciliousness of those called respectable, cut his heart with a sharp grief. Heaving an inward groan, he started off, and down a by-street, to walk away if possible such fearful reflections.

After a while, his appetite became acute, and he wished for food. Wishing merely was vain; and he had not a red cent. In an evil moment he yielded to the tempter. He saw in a small grocery some bread piled on a barrel top. He entered and while the owner was busy at a back shelf, the ravenous creature purloined a loaf, and made off with it. The keeper of the grocery saw him as he went—discovered the theft, and pursued the criminal. He was brought back, a policeman called, and the deed substantiated by the presence of the stolen article about the person of the accused. So the thief was taken off to prison, and being arraigned a few hours afterward, was summarily convicted, and sentenced to the customary place just out from the city there to remain for many days at hard labor and confinement.

During the same hour wherein these things were transacting—in another and distant part of the town sat a gentleman in a parlor. The carpet was very thick, the curtains glossy silk and the chairs heavy mahogany. The personage who sat there seemed of about middle age, rather short and stout in figure, and his head a little bald. On a table near him lay a hat with a broad brim. By the opposite side of the table stood a second gentleman, elegantly attired, and with a lofty look that spoke of pride within.

"And can the transfer be made, without the others knowing it?" said the gentleman in the chair.

"As easy as speak," answered the other, they never examine."

"But they might examine."

"I tell you, only pay them a handsome dividend, and they'll rest easy any length of time."

Then the middle aged gentleman put his finger under his chin, and looked down a moment abstractedly.

"Have you not determined yet?" asked the person standing.

"Long ago, sir, long ago. But it is a dangerous game, and must be played cautiously."

"Well, shall we take this step or not?"

The bald man raised up, his twinkling eye met the eye of his companion, and the two looked to each other a minute—there was an evil fraternity in that look. Then the stout gentleman bent his head gently two or three times without speaking. The other understood him; he smiled, and turning, left the apartment.

Who, think you, were they? Two rascals of rank. The one seated was principal officer of a moneyed institution—the back parlor of which was the scene of the incident just described. The second—a dealer in the kind of article which the institution manufactured—had come there to have a private conference with the first. The subject of that conference was a scheme for making a splendid fortune jointly, by means of peculiar facilities for cheating possessed by both.

Our narration must skip over intervening events, to the period when the conspiracy of these wicked men worked its way out, they arranged things well, and they triumphed.

Yet was the tempest a terrible one!—Widows, left with a narrow competence; young children; sick people, whose cases were hopeless, but who might linger on for many years, sailors away upon the ocean; mechanics, fishermen, whose earnings were scant and dearly brought, serving girls, keepers of small shops, young men just commencing business, economical doctors and clergymen in their novitiate, all these and a hundred more, had either deposited money in the institution, or were sufferers by its bankruptcy in other ways. It would be an endless effort, almost to tell who were wronged.

Yet the tempest blew over after a time. He of the grey eye was building, a few miles off, a princely residence. It was of great size and beauty. Now he had it furnished with the most sumptuous luxury. Cost and pains were not spared, until desire had no further room for wishing.—Here this rich man settled himself: and here, when he had become a little used to his grandeur, so that it did not sit awkwardly upon him, he determined to give a superb entertainment.

Preparations were accordingly made; scientific cooks were engaged; foreign delicacies purchased, and the most exquisite dishes prepared.

The hour and the company arrived; and the master of the feast looked round with a smile, as each one seated himself in his place. They ate and drank and made merry. Delight, and Friendliness, and Content, seemed the presiding spirits of the banquet. After a while, when their glasses were filled with rich wine, it was proposed that they should have a toast. So the benevolent looking elderly gentleman rose, and speaking a few moments, to the purport that he felt sure that all those present would join him, he raised his glass aloft, his example being followed by the others, and said:

"*Even handed laws*—which in our glorious republic dispense to all impartially their due."

When the revellers heard the sentiment they chucked their glasses together, and raised a peal which made the lofty ceiling ring again—then a second, and then a third—which was a louder and gladder peal than either.

And the same moment that the echoes thereof died away, there was about a mile off a human body writhing in its last agony. It was that of the tippler, who stole the loaf when he was famishing, and had been sent to expiate his crime by imprisonment. The dissipation of years had made him weak, and he could not bear up against exposure, joined with hard work. He fell sick.—Who would minister to a rascally jail bird? He went from bad to worse, and was soon in a dying condition.

Before the dinner party returned to their homes that night, the corpse of the *convicted* thief lay cold and clayey upon the prison floors.—*New York Aurora.*

Too good to be Lost.—An old miser in New England, owning a farm, found it impossible one day to do his work without assistance, and accordingly offered any man food for performing the requisite labor. A half starved pauper hearing of the terms, accepted them. Before going into the fields in the morning, the farmer invited his help to breakfast; after finishing the morning meal, the old skin flint thought it would be saving time if they should place the dinner upon the breakfast. This was readily agreed to by the unsatisfied stranger, and the dinner was soon dispatched. "Suppose now," said the frugal farmer, "we take supper; it will preserve time and trouble, you know." "Just as you like," said the eager eater, and at it they went. "Now we will go to work," said the satisfied and delighted employer. "Thank you," replied the delighted laborer, "I never work after supper."

Beauty and Wit will die, Learning and Wealth will vanish away; all the arts of life will be forgotten, virtue will remain forever.

How to borrow a Shilling.—"Can you give me two sixpences for a shilling?" asked a little boy of a grocer's clerk. Certainly, said the clerk, handing out the sixpenny pieces. "Well," said the boy, picking up the sixpences and turning to go out, "mother says she will send you the shilling tomorrow,"—and was off.

Misfortune of being Ugly.—A girl was on the point of being hanged at Vienna; but youth and beauty made a great impression upon the heart of one of the spectators, who was a Neapolitan, a middle aged man, but excessively ugly. As he had but a few minutes to make up his mind, he ran immediately to the place of execution, and, declaring his intention to marry the criminal, demanded her pardon, according to the custom of the country. The pardon was granted on condition that the girl was not averse to the match. He accordingly addressed her in these terms: "Madam, I am a gentleman of some property, and I now wish, for the first time, that I were a king, only that I might offer you a stronger proof of my attachment."—"Alas, sir," replied the girl, "I am fully sensible of your affection and generosity; but I am not mistress over my own heart, and I cannot belie my sentiments. Unfortunately they control my fate, and I prefer the death with which I am threatened, to marrying so ugly a fellow as you are!" The Neapolitan retired in confusion, and the woman directed the executioner to his office.

From the North American.

THE AFFGHAN WAR.

The recent destruction of ten thousand British troops in the East Indies by the Affghans, has not been dilated upon by the American papers, in a manner commensurant with the importance of such a remarkable and startling event. We are assured from a private source in England, that it is difficult to conceive of the tremendous excitement and profound mortification which are felt owing to this disaster. The reflecting part of the nation are grieved and ashamed to the last degree. They see heavy retributive vengeance for the first outrage on the Affghans. The English are close and compact in their little island, and in regard to national grandeur and victorious arms entertain uniform and proud feelings not felt in an equal degree by the Americans, scattered over a large territory, and otherwise differently situated.

Thus the blundering ambition of Governor General, Lord Ackland, brought on the difficulty with Affghan originally, which cost sixty millions of dollars, besides the devastation of property which always accompanies war. The ruler, Dost Mahommed, who was conducting the affairs of the nation peacefully and properously, was set aside for Shah Shoojah, a tyrannical and foolish person, once ejected from power, and who when restored afforded no proof of increased wisdom.

A distinguised British writer speaks of the general ignorance prevailing in England respecting the history of East Indian British conquests. He says: "Every schoolboy knows who imprisoned Montezuma, and who strangled Attabaliph. But we doubt whether one in ten, even among English gentlemen of highly cultivated minds, can tell who won the battle of Buxar, who perpetrated the massacre of Patna, whether Surrajah Holkar was a Hindoo or a Mussulman." The same remark will apply with the increased force to this country.—The distance of India, its foreign names and manners, all contribute to this end. But it is probable that increased attention may be directed to her, from the fact that attempts are making to introduce the cultivation of Cotton so as to cause it to supersede the American staple in the British market—of which by the way, there is no solid ground of apprehension.

The Affghans are a proud and martial people. They believe themselves to be descended from Affghan, the son of Irmia or Berkia, son of Saul king of Israel; and their national history takes its commencement in relating that of the Jews from Abraham to the time of the captivity. The nation is dissimilar to its Asiatic neighbors from the manly spirit of independence. Its manners are described to be equally removed from the suppleness of a citizen, and the awkward rusticity of a clown. No Affghan, we are told, ever keeps a shop, or exercises any handicraft trade; and as he is prohibited by his religion from taking interest for money, he depends on the resident Hindoo as a banker. A contest with such a people amid their native hills, must be a fierce struggle even with the force of British arms. We have only to look to Circassia for a recent example of the stubborn and successful resolution which such a people can bring to bear against the superior skill of European armies.

Affghan possesses nearly as many inhabitants as the United States, and has many elements of defensive strength in her political constitution, as well as the nature of the country. The India conquests of Clive began with two hundred English soldiers; Dupleix was defeated and the foundations of an empire of a hundred millions of people laid. The victories by this handful of men, afford a striking contrast to the tremendous defeat which we have mentioned. But the difference is found to arise between the character of the crouching and effeminate Hindoo, and the erect and manly Affghan.

If Sir Robert Peel take right, instead of oppression, as his guide, he can render the Anglo Indian rule stronger than ever tyranny could make it. Not, however, by increased conquest there, but by a melioration of the condition of the starved, enslaved and perishing wretches who have swollen the fortunes of the East India Company. It is stated, upon what authority we know not, that the Duke of Wellington has lately expressed his opinion, that the British empire is to be best preserved by strengthening it as it stands, and not by further aggrandisement of surrounding territories. But the massacre of the ten thousand must be vindicated, and thus wrong begets wrong.

The whole history of India, from its first coming under British rule, presents an aggregate of oppression not surpassed in the annals of mankind. Not that there have not been redeeming traits in the administration of Clive and Hastings; but looking to the result, we find the charge just. India has been plundered of a thousand millions of pounds sterling—cultivated lands have become wastes and jungles by the inhuman exactions of her British task masters—the native is reduced to a worse condition far than the African slave—and such is the indecous rapacity of her rulers, that the whole empire is fast sinking into beggary, while the revenues of the government are necessarily beginning to fail. In the midst of all this, England can turn to this country's slavery, and her writers indignantly denounce it.

Consolation.—A maiden lady of forty, in reply to the ironical question why she did not enter into the holy estate of matrimony, said—"Why, by waiting, I may get the best of husbands; and if I get a bad one, I shall have reason to rejoice that I have not long to live with him."

Genius vs. Labor.—"Of what use is all your studying and your books?" said an honest farmer to an ingenious artist, "they don't make the corn grow, nor produce vegetables for market. My son Sam does more good with his plough in one month, than you can do with books and papers in one year."

"What plough does your son use?" said the artist quietly.

"Why he uses ——'s plough, to be sure. He can do nothing with any other. By using this plough we save half the labor, and raise three times as much as with the old wooden concern.

The artist quietly turned over one of his sheets, and showed the farmer a drawing of the lauded plough, saying, "I am the inventor of your favorite plough, and my name is ——."

The astonished farmer shook the artist heartily by the hand, and invited him to call at the farm house and make it his home as long as he liked.

Odd things to See.—'Twould be odd to see a lobster smoking a cigar, or a toad chewing tobacco; but to see an editor at peace with himself and the world, and up to his ankles in prosperity, would be still more strange.

An Apt Reply.—Sheridan once succeeded admirably in entrapping a noisy member who was in the habit of interrupting every speaker with cries of "Hear! hear!" Richard Brinsley took an opportunity to allude to a well known political character of the time, who wished to play the rogue, but had only sense enough to play the fool. "Where," exclaimed Sheridan in continuation, and with great emphasis, "where shall we find a more foolish knave, or a more knavish fool, than this?" "Hear! hear!" was instantly bellowed from the accustomed bench. The wicked wit bowed, thanked the gentlemen for "his ready reply to the question," and sat down amid convulsions of laughter from all but the unfortunate subject.

A Majestic Flower.—In a late number of the Petersburg Statesman, we find a description of a flower tree which is found in the interior of Ceylon, and may be considered as a wonderful curiosity, excelling in beauty and grandeur all other plants in the vegetable kingdom. The body of the tree is sixty feet high, and straight as a ship's mast, without limb or leaf; but supporting at the top an immense tuft of leaves, each of which is 10 or 12 feet long. The stalks of these leaves clasp the body of the tree and incline outward, the long leaves bending over in a graceful curve. This vast crown of evergreen is of itself very grand, but when the tree is about fifty years old, there rises from its centre a cone several feet in height, which gradually enlarges, until at length it bursts with a loud explosion, and a vast, brilliant, golden colored flower, twelve feet in diameter, appears over the elevated tuft of leaves as a gorgeous diadem on the head of this queen of the forest. The tree never blooms but once, and does not long survive this grand display of magnificence.

POLITICAL.

A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

In 1832 and '31 the National debt was paid off. There was then no just occasion to impose taxes for more than was necessary to support an economical Government. In 1836 the charter of the United States Bank expired. In 1836 also the Deposite act was passed, which took the surplus public deposites from the State banks, and placed them with the States themselves, in proportion to their representation in Congress. In May, 1837, the commercial explosion took place, in which all the Banks of the country suspended specie payments. These events, form an era in our financial affairs, and produced a separation of the Government from all connexion with the Banks of every kind. We were then in a situation to reform the Government, and place it where its Republican framers intended it should be when it was created.

The assumption and funding measures, together with a Bank which Hamilton was enabled, through the debts incurred during our Revolution, to engraft upon our system in its infancy, had entirely expired in 1837, and we were then left untrammelled, to take a pure and independent course, free from all national debt, and unconnected with all Banks.

But there was great individual indebtedness in the country, together with corporation and State debts, amounting to near $200,000,000. The Banks had suspended, and payment of debts at home and abroad was demanded in available funds. The pressure was intense in all classes of the community. Suddenly a party sprung up who promised an easy payment of debts—abundant money—a sound currency—stability and prosperity. Men high in place, and long known to the people, solemnly pledged themselves to produce these results if power was given to them.

The people, pressed down to despair and madness by the convulsion of the times, readily gave a listening ear to all these promises. They were ready to fly to unknown ills rather than bear those they had.

The party making the largest promises of agrarianism and relief were brought into power. And what have they done? The people asked for bread, and they have received stones. They asked for water, and have received vinegar. It has all ended in delusion, deception and fraud. And it is now palpable that there can be no permanent relief but in economy—industry—enterprise—and honesty. It is a fatal delusion to suppose that any Government can pay the debts of any class in community, without sacrificing to that extent the interest of some other class. We fought the battle upon all the great public issues that the Federal party tendered to us in their measures at the Extra Session, and the people are now with us. An enlightened public judgment is clearly against them. All practical men, not engaged in politics, view their Bank schemes as delusive and visionary. They had promised reform, and reduction of expenditures throughout the canvass, but when brought into power they nearly doubled the expenditures at once. They increased the public debt to near $17,000,000—increased your taxes by placing twenty per cent. upon almost every thing imported; and, as if to show the very desperation of recklessness and profligacy, they, at the same time, divided amongst their camp followers the plunder of your public domain. These public lands which they squandered, have been heretofore set aside a permanent basis, upon which rested your national credit and the stability of your national revenue. Not satisfied with all this, they now propose to raise your taxes still higher at this session of Congress, which, according to Mr. Clay's plan, ought to reach almost thirty per cent. upon all importations. And, at the same time, every Department of Government has called for new and increased amounts of appropriations. Can any thing exceed the hardihood and shameless effrontery of these men, who have thus openly falsified, in a few short months, every solemn pledge they ever made to a confiding, but betrayed people?

We are now at a turning point in our public affairs; and the great questions are, whether the Government shall be plunged back again into that policy, out of which our funding system and two National Banks were created? Or, whether we shall be reduced down to a simple and honest Government, suited to the wants of a free and Republican people? And these are important questions for an intelligent public to decide for themselves. It is a fatal mistake to suppose that a national debt—a national Bank—a high revenue—and high expenditures, are essential to a strong and efficient Government. The day is past for these measures to give strength. In the infancy of the Republic, such views might be plausible, but we have vastly changed as a people since then. Our union—our strength—our independence—are now established beyond the reach of an earthly power. On public matters we are now educated and informed, and if there be any one feeling more prevalent than any other, it is a keen and sensitive jealousy towards the moneyed action of the Federal Government. A desire for peace, and the acquisition of property, is the dominant characteristic of modern society. The admiration for a strong and powerful Government, wielding the triumphs of the sword—encouraging the glory of arms,—and ministering to valor and heroism has passed away. And the people now desire the blessings of peace—a cheap and free Government.

Under existing circumstances, with naturally a powerful and growing Confederacy, the strength of our Government consists in its forbearance—its justice—and its wise moderation. By exhibiting steadily these attributes, it will secure the confidence and affection of a free and devoted people.

And through a wise moderation, during the years of peace, we shall be prepared most efficiently for the reverses and shocks of war, by building up a Government strong in the united, harmonious and powerful people. Preserve us sincerely united in interest, by justice to the parts; create an unaffected feeling of attachment and forbearance, and there never can be a successful invasion of this growing and wide-spread Republic.

The strength of this Union consists in the exercise of justice, and the moderate exertion of strictly limited powers by the Federal Government, during a period of peace. At present, a high fiscal action in the system upon the principles of the old Federal party would, as inevitably as destiny, drive us to a rupture of the parts; and instead of giving us a strong Government, would give us one full of embarrassment and imbecility.

At this juncture in our affairs, an efficient reform and wise administration of our Government, is absolutely essential to its final preservation. We can have no thorough reform unless your Executive Department is fully and honestly imbued with sound and radical principles. What we want more than any thing else, is an Executive, whose experience and wisdom will enable him to understand the true philosophy of our system of Government, and whose acknowledged talents and extensive reputation for integrity and fidelity will give him the moral power to pursue what is true and right, independent of all the petty tramels that control a common man. The Republican party have too much at stake in the purity of our institutions and the liberties of this country, to risk every thing in a great contest upon an ordinary man.

In the canvass of 1840, the extraordinary pressure of the times, and the lavish and profligate promises of relief, produced an immense impression upon the contest. We fought for the most part on the defensive. The Federal party charged us with being responsible for every thing. They charged us with enormous and useless expenditures—with want of strict responsibility in public officers—with the humbuggery of a standing army—with a princely establishment in the Executive mansion. Upon all these points we were forced on the defensive. Our opponents had the peculiar *and honorable* advantage of possessing no principles. They were bitter, active, and unscrupulous in their use of means. They appealed to the vilest and basest passions of human nature—and ministered to the depraved appetite of a deluded and deceived mob: Cider barrels and rackoon-skins, those chosen emblems of their party, will long stand as an insigna to mark their public debaucheries and midnight revelries with the deep scorn and contempt of the virtuous and honest in all after ages. We cherished our public measures, fondly believing them to be identified with all sound principles of enlightened liberty—we fought the battle with zeal, and spirit, and talent—and notwithstanding all this, our opponents won the victory. We had a leader who was suited to the issues then tendered, and being in power and proper position, we cheerfully fought the great battle on him. Although he did not command any uncommon enthusiasm for himself personally, yet he was calm, sagacious, and firm, and fulfilled his destiny. He has won the honors of the Republic, and been clothed with the first office in the gift of a free people. This is enough to fill with grateful emotions the heart of any reasonable man. But things are now changed. Our opponents have been brought into power. They have developed their principles, and presented their leading measures of public policy. We have taken the issues that they tendered at the Extra Session. They are now on the defensive. We have driven them back. The tide is with us—and it now only depends upon a wise and prudent forecast in us to realize all the fruits of a glorious victory. It would be the height of folly and weakness for us, voluntarily to fight over again the same issues that were forced upon us in the campaign of 1840. When we have the decided advantage gained upon other grounds, that our opponents have made for us, let us keep that advantage. It is better to speak candidly and frankly before we take any step that might be unwise.

As much as we may respect Mr. Van Buren, yet his name, if rallied on again would awake all the bitter prejudices that were enlisted in the last conflict.—The personal pride of hundreds and thousands would be inclined to revolt under the sneers of those who would artfully reproach them for their want of consistency. We would be forced back, to a great extent, upon the positions of 1840. It would show more wisdom and policy in us to take the present issues, forcing the Federalists upon their measures, and thus compelling them to fight upon the defensive. Going into the contest under such circumstances, we could then spread out the glorious banner of the constitution, with *Monopolies to none, Free Trade*, and *Equal Rights to all* beaming and flashing over its broad folds—and you would soon see the beacon fires of a deceived and indignant People kindling over a thousand hills throughout this wide spread land, whilst it would not be long before the shouts of victory and triumph would proclaim to the world that the Goths and Vandals were driven from the temple of our liberties, and that the Republic was once more safe.

Now the great question is, who can embody our principles? Who shall be the standard bearer of the Republican party in this great contest? Who will lead on our strength with more power?

We have one man eminently qualified for such a position. His age—his long and distinguished services—his thorough knowledge of our system of Government—his splendid genius and spotless character—all make JOHN C. CALHOUN the man suited for this conflict.

He came into public life before the last war, with an ardent love of glory, and an enthusiastic zeal for his country's honor. And to go into a canvass with his name at our head, would kindle patriotism in every heart that would look back with pride and exultation upon the scenes of our triumphs and our glory in those days that shed such lustre upon our country's history. When we were depressed in our national councils at that period, it was his talents—his energy—his devoted patriotism—that inspired the desponding with hope, and filled those councils with zeal, and efficiency, and decision. None could bring to our cause so great a stock of reputation and character, acquired in the war of 1812, as Mr. Calhoun. And as for practical and useful talents, as well as acknowledged genius, look at his administration of the War Department up to 1824. There is scarcely any thing like it in the administration of our Government. From disorder and confusion, he made it the most energetic, systematic, and thoroughly organized Department of the Government. His course in that office eminently illustrates his administrative talents.

In the office of Vice President, to which he was elected by the largest vote any man ever got, he again exhibited the same high talent and dignified character.

When the Federal party seized on the power of the Government, against the popular will, under

Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams, it was Mr. Calhoun and his friends who threw themselves into the breach and risked their all to vindicate the power and the ascendancy of popular liberty, over the corrupt arrangements of a few to barter away the first offices of the Republic.

In that memorable contest which brought Gen. Jackson into power at the head of the Republican party in 1828, Mr. Calhoun stood in the front rank, as a champion of the freedom of elections and those great Republican principles which had been violated by the surreptitious acquisition of power under the Federal party in 1824.

In 1832, he did not hesitate to resign his high office and sacrifice his temporary popularity, in order to vindicate what he deemed to be not only the rights of South Carolina, but the true interests of the Union, and the vital and fundamental rights of the Constitution, as secured to all. Whatever may have been thought, at the time of his course on that occasion, the world must admit at least its disinterestedness as far as his personal prospects of power were concerned. And none can deny but that he shed a halo of light, and thought, and research, at that period, over the glorious doctrines of *Free Trade*, as well as over the nature and origin of our Government, which has tended to call public attention to all the great questions involved, and to erect anew the leading landmarks of Republican liberty as originally *laid down by Madison in his immortal report and resolutions in the Virginia Legislature of* 1798–'99.

Since then we have seen his course in the Senate—and there has been no public question upon which he has not impressed genius and talent of the highest order. When the Government was embarrassed by the commercial explosion of 1837, we see Mr. Calhoun, at the Extra Session of that year, sacrificing all his personal feelings on the altar of patriotism, coming forward to sustain the leading measures of the Administration in a series of speeches, which, for thought, ability and power is we had no equals in the history of our country. And since then he has continued to illustrate the Republican principles of our Constitution, and has done more to develope the true nature of our Banking system, and its corrupting influences, than any one living. It was at the Extra Session of 1837, and the succeeding session, that Mr. Calhoun drew upon his head the violence of Federal wrath in all its bitterness and fury. And it was then that his crest rose higher, still more noble than ever, above the party rage that lashed around him, and stood for a time like a rock in the ocean, defying the storm and the tempest.

Again, at the last Extra Session of Congress, when the blind and reckless followers of Mahomet, flushed with victory, and flocked in to the plunder of a sacked camp, whose figure was it that was seen standing high over the breach that had been made in the ramparts of the Constitution, waving aloft the flag of his country to cheer the heart of the patriot and call the rally for Freedom? Let the country answer. There he stands, covered with years and the services of many a hard fought campaign. He has devoted a long life to the honor, the rights, and the glory of his country. And through all the vicissitudes and trials of that life, party malignity and bitterness have never yet soiled the purity of his private character with even the breath of slander. He has exhibited on all occasions genius of the first order—a lofty and devoted patriotism—with a Roman simplicity of manners, and of character, that bespeak the intuitive Republican without guile.

There is one reason why Mr. Calhoun should be selected as the candidate of the Republican party in the next contest that should have weight:

For the last few years a war of extermination has been waged in England, as well as throughout country, against the institutions of the slave holding States. They are, numerically speaking, the weaker portion of this Confederacy. They have a right to feel sensitive as to the lawless and unhallowed movements that have been made against their most vital institutions for the last few years. While they have been persecuted and slandered by their bitter opponents, let their friends and Republican brethren do some act that will heal over the wounds that have been inflicted, and that will revive with ardour all their feelings of loyalty and devotion to this Union, as their great shield of peace at home, and power abroad. The North gave us our last Republican President, and South Carolina gave him her almost unanimous support in the contest, and stood by him to the last, whilst State after State fell from his support under the popular tide that then rolled through the land.

There could be no more effectual way to silence those malignant factions, who now, under the guise of Abolition, are undermining this Union, and to put them to rest during our day and generation, than for the Republican party, with that generous confidence that has ever characterized it, to come forward and confer the highest honor of the Government upon the distinguished and favorite son of the South, in whom, under trial and persecution, she has garnered up all her feelings of admiration and attachment. Place him in such a situation, and you give confidence to the weaker portion of the Confederacy—stability to this glorious Union—and peace and prosperity to a great Republic.

ASSASSINATION OF EX-GOVERNOR BOGGS.

The St. Louis Era of the 11th contains the following particulars respecting the deliberate assassination of Ex Governor Boggs of Missouri:

Foul Deed.—The steamer Thames, just from Missouri river, brought us a handbill, offering a reward of $500 for the person who assassinated Lilburn W. Boggs, late Governor of this State, at Independence, on the night of the 6th inst. Gov. Boggs it is stated, in a written memorandum, was not dead, but mortally wounded.

Since the above was written, we received a note from the clerk of the Thames, giving the following particulars.

Gov. Boggs was shot by some villian on Friday the 6th, in the evening, while sitting in a room in his own house in Independence. His son, a boy, hearing a report ran into the room, and found the Governor sitting in his chair, with his jaw taken down, and his head leaning back; on discovering the injury done his father, he gave the alarm. Foot tracks were found in the garden below the window, and a pistol picked up supposed to have been overhastily thrown from the hand of the assassin who fired it.

Three buck shot, of a heavy load, took effect;—one going through his mouth, one into the brain, and another probably in or near the brain—all going in, in the back part of the neck and head. The Governor was still alive on the morning of the 7th; but no hope of his recovery by his friends, and but slight hopes from his Physicians.

A man was suspected, and the sheriff most probably has possession of him to this time.

The pistol was one of a pair stolen some days previous from a baker in Independence, and the legal authorities have the description of the other.

The steamer Charlotte, on her way up to this city from New Orleans, a few days ago, was snagged and had to put back. Her passengers and part of her cargo were transferred to the steamer St. Louis, and brought to this city.—*Missouri Recorder.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters received by the Committee of Invitation for the Democratic State Convention, held at Salisbury the 20th of May, 1842.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 10, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 18th ult., inviting me to be present at the Democratic Convention, to be held in Salisbury the 20th inst., was received a few days ago. I am under the necessity of denying myself the pleasure it would afford me, to be present on so interesting an occasion. But although I cannot be present at the Convention, I concur most cordially in the motives in which it originated, and the objects, which, I suppose it was designed to accomplish.

In the political contests heretofore waged, our adversaries enjoyed an advantage, which they can enjoy no longer. They were enabled to fight in ambush, as it were. While they assailed the administration they were striving to overthrow, with unparalleled rancor, and bitterness, marked by a recurrence to means, as injurious to morals, as degrading to the national character, they were enabled to keep their own measures, and principles out of view. Such is no longer the case. During, and since the Extra Session of Congress, their principles, and policy, have been sufficiently developed, to enable the country to judge of their character, and tendency. They have redeemed their pledges of reform, made before the election which brought them into power, by turning out the Democrats, and filling their offices with their own partisans—in some instances, of the most abandoned and profligate character. They resumed their pledges of retrenchment, by voting to discontinue a few pages, and clerks, belonging to the House of Representatives, and afterwards agreeing to retain them. And their pledges of economy, have been signally fulfilled, by enlarging the public expenditures, from about twenty two and a fourth millions, exclusive of payments for trust funds, treasury notes, &c., the last year of Mr. Van Buren's administration, to about twenty six and a fourth millions; and including payments for trust funds, treasury notes, &c., to upwards of thirty two millions. As a further illustration, as well of their love of economy, as of their repugnance to a National Debt, they have voted away the proceeds of the public lands, and authorised a public debt of twenty two millions of dollars, in addition to the five and a half millions of treasury notes, outstanding, when they took charge of the Government. And as the natural fruit, and no doubt, a grand design of the measures I have mentioned, they increased the duties on imports, at the last Session of Congress, to twenty per cents on all articles, free of duty, or paying less duty than twenty per cent; except tea, coffee, specie, bullion, and a list of articles, chiefly for the use of the manufactures: and during the present Session, they will give us, in all probability, by way of their promised relief to the people, one of the most oppressive tariffs we have ever had. And had it not been for the consistency, and firmness of the President, they would have fastened upon the country, notwithstanding their anti bank avowals, when struggling for power, a National Bank, as a sort of *Primum Mobile, or main-spring*, of the paper system; rendering its expansive and contractive effects, more extensive, and more disastrous.

Such are some of the measures, and such, the policy of the party now in power. A policy, well adapted to advance the interest of the manufacturers, and capitalists, speculators, stockjobbers and brokers; but highly injurious to the great classes, and greatly unequal in reference to the different sections of the Union. A Protective Tariff, not only makes one portion of the Union tributary to another, but actually taxes all other classes, for the benefit of the manufacturers: While the paper system, in the loose, and unrestrained condition, in which it has existed, with a National Bank to wield it, by the opportunities it affords for profitable investments, and the harvests for speculation, stockjobbing, and brokerage, occasioned by its expansions and contractions, is well suited to promote the interests of the capitalists, speculators, stock robbers, and brokers; but is most pernicious in its effects, upon the laboring and producing classes.

But although the system of our adversaries is calculated to promote the interest of the few, at the expense of the many, it renders those few, by the means of influencing others, which the system itself affords, a formidable corps. The manufacturers draw to its support, thousands, and tens of thousands, in the numerous operatives, that crowd their extensive establishments; while the stockholders, directors, and bank officers, numerous in themselves, and generally in the ranks of our opponents, enlist in its behalf, hundreds of thousands, who are dependent upon Bank facilities. The very nature of their avocations too, gives them great advantages, in propagating the plausible, and specious arguments, by which their system is maintained. They throng the cities, towns, and villages—frequent the public hotels, and taverns—crowd the steamboats, and railroad cars, seldom foregoing an opportunity to operate upon public opinion and by their patronage of the press, secure to their cause more than a just share of the newspapers of the country.

That such a system, thus supported, should find advocates in many—very many, whose interest is opposed to it, is not to be wondered at. But as in Great Britain, a similar system, having contributed to make millionaires, of the privileged and favored few, but equally, and wretched paupers, of millions of the people, by the progress of free, and liberal principles, is about to be greatly relaxed in its restrictions, for the benefit of the many; so here, as the restrictive system, coupled with its unnecessaries, public debt, and high taxes, is closely examined, and attentively considered, it must yield to a system, predicated upon the assumption, that the great, and ultimate end of government, is not to confer privileges, and bounties upon the few, at the expense of the many; but to secure to all, the fruits of their acquisitions, with the least possible burdens, and therefore, opposed to a national debt, and to high taxes, and in favor of the utmost freedom of trade with all the world, which the expenditures of the Government, as economically administered, after the application of the proceeds of the public lands, will allow.

The system, which it is the object of our opponents to fasten upon the country, not only comprehends in substance the pernicious measures of the misnamed American system, (*Bank, Protective Tariff, and Internal Improvements substantially involved in the distribution policy*) of the blighting effects of which, the country, and particularly the South, has had such bitter experience; but is aggravated by some features, which I have not mentioned, and to which, the limits of a letter will scarcely permit me to refer. I will only allude to the provision in the apportionment bill, as it passed the House of Representatives, taking from the States, the liberty of prescribing the mode of electing their representatives to Congress; the Resolution, among other things, for inquiring into the expediency of issuing, on the part of the General Government, one hundred millions of the three per cent. stock, for distribution among the States, introduced in the House, by a conspicuous member of the Whig party; and the Resolution introduced in the Senate, by their leader himself, in effect, to strike the Veto power from the Constitution; to say nothing of the dangerous principle, involved in the distribution policy of exerting the taxing power of the Federal Government, for all purposes of State policy; virtually rendering its powers unlimited. I can truly say, that my limited acquaintance with the political history of the country, furnishes me with no act of the old Federal party, even in their reign of terror, more consolidating in its character, and more alarming in its tendency, than the measures to which I have referred.

To arrest the progress of such policy, and check its rapid tendency to consolidation, is demanded of the great body of the American people, by every consideration which animate freemen—by patriotism—by their own interest—with which to my mind, the policy itself, is so much in conflict. In most of the States of the Union, the people have given indications, that they understand its true character; and have fixed upon it, the seal of their condemnation. In State after State, has Whiggery, worse than ancient Federalism, been triumphantly defeated; and almost without effort on the part of the Democracy. It is believed, that at this time, Whiggery is in the ascendancy, in no State, except Massachusetts, Vermont, and Kentucky, and perhaps Delaware; unless the old NORTH STATE, the land of the pure, and venerated JACOB, should in the next election, take her stand by the side of Massachusetts, the nursery of Federalism; and in opposition to her Republican sister States. Whether she will so far forget her profession of Republicanism, as to follow in the wake of Massachusetts; or animated by the spirit which impelled her sons, on the twentieth of MAY, 1775, to vow eternal hostility, to the pretensions of the British crown, will evince her opposition to principles, more insidious and scarcely less alarming, remains to be seen. That such will be her determination, after a calm, and deliberate consideration, of the pernicious principles, involved in the measures, and policy of our adversaries, there is much reason to hope. And let it be borne in mind by the Democracy, that in consequence of the important matters which will devolve upon the next Legislature, in electing a United States Senator, and arranging the senatorial and Congressional Districts, and county representation, the result of the next elections, may influence the political character of the State for years to come, that their efforts, may be proportioned to the magnitude of the stake, involved in the contest.

Accept gentlemen, the assurance of my high consideration.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant.
J. R. J. DANIEL.

Messrs. John L. Henderson, James C. McConnaughey, and others.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 10th, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your polite invitation, to meet my Democratic friends at Salisbury, on the 20th of this month, to consult together on the measures proper to be adopted, to sustain the principles of the Constitution—to protect popular rights—and I *regret most sincerely*, that my legislative duties will deprive me of the pleasure of uniting with them on so important, and interesting an occasion. The system of measures which have characterized the Whig party since it came into power, as well calculated to alarm all the friends of State rights, calls loudly upon every advocate of a strict construction of the Constitution, and an economical administration of the Government, to exert themselves to arrest a course of policy, which, if persevered in, cannot fail to be destructive of the sovereignty of the States, and greatly burthensome to the people.

As a North Carolinian by birth, and education, I feel I shall be pardoned for saying, that I have felt deep mortification, at seeing my native State array herself on the side of those who would fasten upon the country, a heavy funded debt—a National Bank—a Distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands—and a consequent high Tariff of duties. I trust in God your efforts may prove successful—and that the virtuous old State of my birth, convinced of the evils which Whig rule is likely to bring upon the country, will be found in her place, with her sister States of the South, marching under the Republican Banner. For the flattering terms in which you gentlemen have been pleased to make known the wishes of those you represent, accept my heart felt thanks.

With the highest respect,
I am your obedient servant,
WILLIAM R. KING.

J. L. Henderson, James C. McConnaughey, and others.

EDGEWOOD, May 11th, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: I have been at home for a few days on business, and received here your letter from Washington. I return my thanks for the kind manner in which you are pleased to invite me to attend your Convention, but of course my public engagements at Washington (to which place I expect to start on to-morrow) will prevent my attendance.

It is highly gratifying to see the tone and feelings with which you speak of the prospects and sentiments of the Republican party in North Carolina. Since the adoption of the Constitution your State has adhered with unwavering faith to the great principles of Republicanism, and it would be strange indeed, if, at this late day she should join the Federal Standard when it is waved over a party, more profligate and abandoned in its public measures than any that ever existed in the former history of our Republic.

If there be any one political proposition clearer to my mind than any other, it is, that this Government cannot be administered, in time of peace, upon ultra Federal principles. The party that attempts it will always be prostrated. There is an abiding devotion in the great mass of the people of these States to the unbending and Republican principles of the Constitution. There may be a temporary delusion, but there is an everlasting fountain springing up pure from the hearts of an enlightened and honest yeomanry, that will ever cleanse the impurities of our system and the corruptions of the day. I congratulate you upon the rallying spirit of a free people as manifested in your primaries at the recent elections in the different States of the confederacy. We see, in all this, just cause to renew our attachment to the institutions of our country. If the party now in power were, as they would be under other systems of Government, permanently seated there for a generation, we could have no redress but in an appeal to arms and rebellion, but under *our wise system*, through a peaceable appeal to enlightened public opinion and the ballot box, we can effect a revolution, which will vindicate the rights of a betrayed people and place the Government upon the Republican principles of the Constitution. I see in the history of the day every thing to inspire us with hope, and renewed devotion to our country and her glorious institutions. I sincerely hope that North Carolina will join her sister States and that they may all soon be seen kindling anew, the vestal fires of Patriotism, around the glowing altar of Republican Liberty.

In haste, but with very great respect,
I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant.
F. W. PICKENS.

To Messrs. John L. Henderson, Jas. C. McConnaughey, and others.

THE MAINE CONTROVERSY.

The Joint Committee on Governor FAIRFIELD's message have reported this resolution:

"*Resolved*, That there shall be chosen by ballot, in Convention of both branches of the Legislature, four persons, who are hereby constituted and appointed commissioners on the part of this State, to repair to the seat of Government of the United States, and to confer with the authorities of that Government touching a conventional line or lines by agreement, between the State of Maine and the British Provinces; and to give the assent of this State to any such line, with such terms, conditions, considerations, and equivalents, as they shall deem consistent with the honor and interest of the State; with the understanding that no such line be agreed upon without the assent of such commissioners."

This seems to be an adoption of Governor FAIRFIELD's recommendation. In his message, he says:

"The British Government also is now prepared to propose—for so I am disposed to regard the matter—what may be thought to be 'a just and equitable equivalent for a portion of that which she has heretofore claimed as her own. If this is not going as far as some may deem the honor of the State requires, it certainly is far less objectionable than most that have been accustomed to receive from that quarter.

"If anything less than this is intended, I am persuaded that nothing will be accomplished in the way of an adjustment. If it is to be said, as has been said, that the treaty line must necessarily be agreed upon, or that the case is so involved in doubt and difficulty that the only equitable way of resolving it is by 'splitting the difference,' and dividing the territory in some agreed proportions—such propositions, if not regarded as absolutely insulting, would not, I am confident, be favorably listened to by a single citizen of the State. The treaty line we know to be a practicable one. Our claim to the whole territory embraced within that line we know to be just; and after the course that has been pursued in regard to it, we have a conviction, not to be shaken, that we could not honorably relinquish a part, to obtain an undisputed right to the remainder. But if Great Britain is prepared to substantially yield the point of title, and offer us a fair equivalent in other territory, privileges of navigation, &c., for a portion of this territory, as I am at present disposed to believe, I do not see why this vexed question may not thus be put forever at rest. And it is difficult to perceive how Maine, in thus consulting her interest, would compromise her honor.

"Entertaining these views, I am free to say that I think favorably of the appointment of commissioners by the Legislature, with such powers as a just view of the case would seem to require; and not wishing to avoid my share of responsibility, I cheerfully recommend that course."

The Augusta Age doubts the passage of the resolution, without material modifications. From conversations with members of the Assembly, it is inferred that the unlimited discretion will not be conceded to the commissioners, to adopt the arrangement which may be agreed on.

The Burnt District.—Our distant friends will learn with pleasure, that rapid progress is making in replacing the buildings consumed in the recent conflagration. Already the foundations are made on many of the lots, and on some of them the buildings are running up almost as if by magic. All is life and activity; and every exertion is making to be prepared for the Fall business. One feature we notice with pride and pleasure—all the new buildings are to be of brick, with flat metallic roofs—most of them with highly finished and beautiful fronts; and the whole with as much uniformity in height and style, as is desirable, in avoiding too much sameness. And we may safely expect, that in a very few months, our Town will have again assumed its fair proportions, and far more than its former beauty.—*South Carolinian.*

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Acadia arrived at Boston yesterday morning, at 4 o'clock this morning we received her news by way of Albany.

The English news is not of great importance. The Parliament is still occupied with Peel's financial projects.

The money market continues extremely easy. Money is abundant at low rates, and the prices of stocks have advanced.

The cotton market has been under the influence of animated speculation, which for a time caused heavy sales and a slight advance in prices, but it finally fell back to its former position.

There are accounts from Morocco that the American Consul had been grossly insulted by the authorities of that town, and that our Mediterranean squadron was about proceeding to inflict a suitable chastisement for the insult.

The Overland Mail from India and China has arrived, bringing intelligence which is upon the whole considered favorable. No further disasters and no important movements had taken place in India. The English had captured three more important places in China, and it was thought that an accommodation was near at hand.

The Continental news is of very little interest.

The French are still pursuing their career of triumph and conquest in Africa with great success. Another brilliant victory has been gained over the Emir.

Washington Irving has arrived in England. A Liverpool paper states that by landing at Bristol, and proceeding directly to London, frustrated the wishes of his friends and admirers at Liverpool, who were anxious to testify their respect to his talents by entertaining him at a public dinner.

A severe form of the influenza continued to prevail to an alarming extent in London, and a great many had died of it. Some cases presented features of the disease which were never before observed.

Some excitement existed at the Oxford University, in consequence of two of the Professors having embraced Popery.

As an evidence of the increase of crime in England, it is stated that there were no less than eighty four persons on trial at the Preston Eastern sessions.

Nearly a whole family of children near Belfast in Ireland had been eaten up by hogs, who, ferocious with hunger, had broken into the cabin where they were sleeping.

The accounts from the manufactering districts were still gloomy, though there had, apparently, been some little improvement in the general state of trade.

CIRCULAR.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, May 10, 1842.

TO THE MILITIA OF NORTH CAROLINA:

GENTLEMEN: It has been suggested to me, as Adjutant General of the State of North Carolina, that I should recommend to your favorable consideration the holding of a Convention in the city of Raleigh, for the purpose of recommending to the Legislature some plan, by which the code for the regulation of the Militia of our State may be improved; and it is with the greatest pleasure that I accord with the proposition.

It is well known to every commanding Officer of our Militia, that the system, as it now stands, is so imperfect, that it is impossible that any perfection can ever be arrived at in the discipline of soldiers. It is also well known, that the Laws for holding Courts Martial so clash, that we are not able to try an Officer for the offences that he should be tried for; and there are many other imperfections that might be enumerated.

I would, therefore, recommend, that a Convention should be held for the purpose of correcting these errors, on the 4th of July of the present year.

I would also recommend that all the Major Generals and Brigadier Generals in command, in the State, be made Delegates to said Convention; and that each Regiment in the State should send three or four Delegates to said Convention; and that these Delegates should be selected with an eye single to their military qualifications.

It has been suggested, that all the Delegates to the Convention should appear in *Uniform* whilst in session. This, however, being a matter to be settled by the Convention, I leave it entirely to the option of the Delegates. My reason for not recommending the Convention to be held in the Uniform of the State, is, that the Uniform of North Carolina is the same as that of the United States, and there is a probability that there will be a different Uniform adopted for the State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. W. HAYWOOD,
Adj't. Gen. N. C. M.

Our Foreign Relations.—We publish the Message of the Governor of Maine to-day, on a subject of general interest. It is a sensible document—calm and firm, and the action of the Legislature on its leading suggestion, the appointment of a Commission, gives some hope that the question of Boundary may be settled. The agitation on the subject of a War has, unaccountably subsided throughout the country. Yet if we may believe the *Madisonian*—Mr. Tyler's organ—the danger is very far from being over. That paper speaking of the necessity of keeping at peace internally, says:

"All our resources, all our arms, all our valor, may soon, *very* soon, be required in another, and quite a different cause. We know not how soon we may be called upon to repel the attacks of our ancient English foe. A strange sense of security seems to have taken possession of the country of late. The knowledge that negotiations are in progress between our Government and the Special British Minister, seems most unaccountably to have imparted a general belief that all danger of a rupture between the two Governments is at an end. A temporary silence on the part of the constituted authorities, has been construed into an augury of permanent peace! Will the People forget that a breathless calm *immediately* proceeds the most frightful and destructive tempest? Our difficulties with England are *not* settled, and God only knows whether they ever will be until one or the other of the nations shall be blotted from existence?"

This looks squally enough—and if Mr. John Jones were not one of those sort of people that are continually belying the maxim, that where there is much smoke there is sure to be some fire, we should hold it as good as a declaration of War. But though the Tyler Administration is not a little vapid, it would be unjust to hold it accountable for all the swaggering of the *Madisonian*.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Edward A. Smith, Esq., of Long Island, has raised on his farm the largest ox ever seen in the United States. The animal is almost white—merely a few colored spots on his body. He is 6 feet 3 inches high, 13 feet 4 inches in length, 9 feet 11 inches smallest girt, and weighs over 4 000 pounds; and, what is more surprising, he is not six years old.

The New York Journal of Commerce says that there have arrived at that port from foreign ports, during the week ending last Saturday, 6,295 passengers; 1,568 of whom arrived on Saturday; making a total of 22,203 since 1st January.

Mr. Brewer, of Springfield, has recovered $6,500 damages for injuries received on the Western railroad.—*Rochester Democrat.*

No less than 3,032 emigrants have left the port of Limerick, Ireland, this season, for America.

Georgia Gold.—The Milledgeville Journal states that persons who follow the pursuit of digging for gold in that vicinity, have of late been much stimulated in their labor in consequence of the handsome profits they have, in many instances, realized. It is said that, in the neighborhood of Dahlonega, there are from fifteen hundred to two thousand pennyweights found daily. At one mine on Battle Branch, there was lately found one lump worth, it is said, $125. It is supposed, from present prospects, that there will be at least from $300,000 to $400,000 realized in that section from the pursuit within the present year. The late success in this business is drawing the attention of many others to it.

It is stated that no less than fifty iron steamers are about to be constructed by one company, near London.

Last week was an exciting one for our village: the Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church was in session, and the town was flooded with people. A number of strangers from a distance were here, and all was bustle and excitement. The deliberations of the convention were conducted with the utmost harmony, and a truly christian spirit pervaded the assembly.—*Oxford Mercury.*

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Friday, June 3, 1842.

Democratic Republican Nomination,
FOR GOVERNOR.

LOUIS D. HENRY,
Of Cumberland.

"A brief review of the present position of the Republican party."—The reader will find on the first page of this paper an article under the above head of much ability, eloquently expressed, and containing sound doctrine and facts of great interest. We see it published by a number of Southern Republican papers, and transfer it to our columns as one of the documents of the day well worthy an earnest and serious consideration. It is hardly necessary for us to say that it meets our cordial approbation, and we believe it will be responded to with little short of unanimity by our readers.

Federal Whig movements.

It is a striking fact that the only places we see much zeal and activity among the Whigs, are about the county villages. The village politicians appear to take the whole matter in their own hands, especially when the country has to be taken care of in any office. In many instances these little towns furnish the most of the candidates. Another striking fact is, that the two learned professions of *law* and *medicine* are now turning out more candidates for the Legislature than for many years past. This must be owing, we presume, to the circumstance that they understand the science of Whiggery better than the Farmers of the country. If all the Doctors and Lawyers of either party that we see announced, should be elected, the next Legislature will be a very learned and scientific body—perhaps.

The Rhode Island Controversy.

The partisans of Federalism, throughout the country, true to their instincts, always opposed to popular rights, and always ready to uphold the usurpations of privilege and the mushroom aristocracy of the money power, have been ferociously violent in their denunciations of the Suffrage party in the late Rhode Island Controversy. From the foreign organ at Washington, the National Intelligencer, down to to the lowest humble echo of its ultra Federal expressions, the whole Whig press, with one or two high and honorable exceptions, has been unanimous in approving the cause of the Charter party and condemning that of the People of Rhode Island. They as usual in every thing, carefully conceal the true points at issue, and make it appear that the Suffrage party are engaged in a wanton revolutionary attempt to subvert the constitutional Government of the State, instead of an effort as it is, to recover their natural rights. The course of the Suffrage party has been, we think, clearly an imprudent and impolitic one, looking at it from this distance and as an unexcited spectator, but their cause is none the less just and right for this. They have been up to this time denied of the first privilege of citizenship, and they demand nothing more than the right of suffrage, to which under our free Government every American is entitled. They have tried in vain to recover this by petition and remonstrance for years, and although it is evident that time would have better effected peaceably what they claim and desire, yet their conduct has been imprudent rather than criminal, and the Federal party have only given evidence of their unchanged adherence to the monarchial doctrines of King Charles' Charter, and their opposition to Republican principles, in the course they have taken in this matter. The *majority* of the people of Rhode Island are excluded from the right of suffrage by the Royal Charter, which under the rule of the favored few has been maintained as the governing Constitution of the State, and the whole power of Government is retained in the hands of these lordly "land-holders," who alone vote, hold office, and make the laws, of course for their own special benefit; and because after years of ineffectual efforts by petition and remonstrance, the *many*, the People, determine to submit to this unjust tyranny no longer they are branded as "traitors" and infamous by the leading partisans of Whiggery everywhere; and the interference of the President of the United States is lauded and commended to sustain at the point of the bayonet and with the soldiery of the Federal power, the tyrannical domination of the "land-holders," under this Royal Charter. Whether the course of the Suffrage party is approved or not, the sympathy of every true State Rights Republican must be with their cause. The sacred rights for which they have been contending, might in time have been more properly, and quite as effectually secured no doubt, by less objectionable means than they have adopted, but it is not always that free men choose to submit quietly to long continued and flagrant oppression until it please the tyrants to release them from the yoke, and none but the enemies of Republican principles would desire to see them shot down as outlaws or hung up as traitors, because in impatience of its burden and in despair of relief from supplication, they boldly claim their just rights and declare that they will have them.

The dispute between Gov. Morehead and Gov. McNutt.—The Raleigh Star contains a long statement about this matter, and if the statement be correct, Governor Morehead is not answerable in the affair. We are now inclined to think that such is the case. We begin to suspect that Governor McNutt, Mr. Marshall and the Mississippi Legislature (always excepting Mr. Ives, who is a capital judge of great men) are not wiser than they ought to be. They do not understand much more about constitutional law than they do about banking, and not half as much as Governor Morehead did in 1840 about Mr. Van Buren's kitchen affairs.

Banks of New Orleans.—All the Banks of New Orleans except three (7 out of 10) have resumed specie payments and are getting along smoothly. It is thought the Alabama Banks will resume when the *good times* promised by the Whigs in 1840 shall arrive, which may be some time between this and dooms-day.

The Congressional Whig combatants.—It is now announced to the anxious public that these distinguished belligerents—Messrs. Wise and Stanly we mean of course—have concluded to postpone their "affair of honor," *sine die*. They have given a new insight into the art, mystery, and power of explanation—turned a new leaf in honorable adjustment &c., by their late mutual accommodation in that way: Stanly it seems has taken back his mad, says it was all his horse's doings, and Wise has taken back his caning and apologized for the same, so that there will be no duel this time, and the honorable gentlemen are left "just where they were before the race course rencounter"—a somewhat equivocal and not very desirable position, it looks to us. While they were adjusting, why did they not include the "bull dog" affair of the House too?—They might then have taken an even fresh start again.

☞ We conclude this week the publication of the Letters to the Committee of the Convention, of which part were given in our last. They contain a fund of interesting and instructing political information expressed in concise terms and with a spirit of glowing patriotism that shows the earnest sincerity of the able writers. No true Republican can read them without feeling a fresh impulse and more zealous ardor in the great cause of equal rights in which he has the cheering encouragement and powerful co-operation of such eloquent and distinguished advocates.

It is stated that so far one hundred and forty three men in this State have paid off their debts in Bankrupt notices. Some easier than paying in Bank notes.

It is stated by the Virginia papers that a relative of *Semmes*, the youth charged with the murder of Professor Davis, has paid into the Court at Charlottesville $25,000, the amount of bail forfeited by the accused, for non appearance. So much for the laws' vindication of its "majesty" in this case.

The North Eastern Boundary.—From extracts which we give, it will be seen that there is some prospect of the peaceful settlement of this old difficulty at last. Gov. Fairfield recommends to the Legislature of Maine the appointment of Commissioners to proceed to Washington, and hear the proposition of the British Special Minister. He says the matter may be adjusted in a spirit of compromise, by indemnification and concession on the part of England, but that the *right* and claim of Maine to the disputed Territory never can and never will be surrendered without proper consideration for the same, granted in some way.

The Georgia Journal mentions the manufacture at Eatonton in that State of an excellent article of *Cotton bagging*, which is worth 22 cents per yard, and bids fair from its quality and price to supersede the foreign article in the home market.

Rhode Island—The apprehensions of civil war in this State are now happily over, and at the last accounts things were getting straight, the military had been disbanded, and quiet was almost restored.

After the return of Gov. Dorr from Washington, where it will be recollected he went to protest against the interference of the Government in the difficulties at home, he seems to have acted in a very rash and unadvised manner. He issued an exciting proclamation and soon afterwards at the head of some of his party marched to the State Arsenal and attempted to take possession, but meeting with determined resistance, the undertaking was abandoned, not however before, as it is stated, some of his men by his order three times applied the match to the cannon which they had brought to bear, but which from some cause, not known, did not explode. This most madly rash conduct was strongly condemned by the most influential of the Suffrage party, and doubtless the failure to fire the guns fortunately arrested the terrible consequences that must have ensued from the first shedding of blood, and has left the way open for a peaceable and satisfactory adjustment of all the difficulties. After this attempt on the Arsenal, Gov. Dorr retired to his quarters, and soon afterwards being deserted by the greater number of his party in consequence of this headlong violence, left the town to avoid an arrest, and although he was pursued, had not been taken at the last accounts, and probably would not be, as all parties were doubtless willing to let him go, if they could in that way get rid of him altogether. It is intimated that the differences will be settled by a Convention to be hereafter called, and in that event the Suffrage party will have accomplished their purpose, and all sides must have cause for hearty congratulation that the threatening horrors of a civil disturbance have been averted. It has had the good effect of teaching the Charter party that their rights cannot be longer withheld from the majority of the people, and by the following from one of their organs, the Providence Chronicle, it seems that all which the Suffrage party ask will *now* be granted. The Chronicle says:

"The flight of Dorr, and the renunciation of his violent and atrocious course, by his immediate friends and the leaders of the party which has acted with him, will remove the only impediment to a liberal extension of suffrage. Such an extension no one contends against; and we take the earliest opportunity, after the establishment of law, and the manifestation made yesterday of the determination of the people to stand by the Government, to record our opinion that such an extension should be made. We should go about the work, not with the embittered feelings of party spirit, but as men bound in a common interest, and seeking a common object."

A diabolical plot and intrigue.—Capt. Tyler's vigilant guardsman of the Official, Mr. John Jones, has lately discovered a most startling plot that is maturing between Clay, Van Buren, and Benton to cut the Captain out of the next Presidency, and secure it for one of themselves. At the last stage of the intrigue which Mr. Jones has given to the astonished public, "Harry" and "Van" as they familiarly call one another, are about to take a game of "seven up" at Ashland, to decide which shall give way to the other. Mr. Jones deserves much credit for ferreting out such doings. He will probably let us know the result of the game shortly. We are afraid our old friend "Van" will stand but a bad chance as "Harry of the West" is generally known to be hard to beat in handling the papers.

Several Southern Whig papers speak in terms of proper reprobation of the late attempt on the part of the ultra Federal majority in Congress to interfere with the State elections, by the provision in the Apportionment Bill, for Districting the States. It is to be hoped that the misled Republicans of the South who have been induced into an alliance with old Federalism under the specious name of Whiggery, will before long get their eyes opened to the designs of the blue light Tarriffites and enemies of State Rights.

Conversions to the Catholic Faith.—The late news from England states that considerable excitement existed at the ancient University of Oxford in consequence of two of the *Professors* having abandoned the Church of England and come out in favor of Catholicism. These, we presume, are two of the writers of the "Oxford Tracts."

Increase of the Navy.—The Navy was increased last year, up to January 1842, 2611 officers and men, whose pay amounts to 800,000 dollars per annum.

Caught and Convicted.—Some time ago an anonymous scribbler in the Federal dirty sheet at Fayetteville asserted "of his own knowledge" that *Wm. H. Haywood*, Jr., Esq., of Raleigh, though not in the Legislature in 1840, was the author of certain interrogatories propounded by a Committee of that body to the Banks of this State. Mr. Haywood flatly pronounced the charge false, and called on the asserter for proof, he thereupon being cornered, comes forward with his name and apology, and it turns out to be no other than one Mr. Rose—of the spoils-hating swarm of office-hunting Whiggies, that crowded the avenues to the Capitol in 1840—who was rewarded for his services with a clerkship. It seems the questions were handed to him to be copied, by Mr. Hoke of Lincoln, chairman of the Committee, he mistook the writing, by an awkward blunder for Mr. Haywood's, and made the unqualified assertion upon the faith of his supposition. He says now that he seems to have made a *mistake*. His friend Ned in Fayetteville frequently makes such mistakes, and has moreover been several times in like manner *convicted* in them. He can condole with him on the present occasion.

Caswell County.—The following gentlemen are the Democratic candidates in this county for a seat in the next General Assembly.

For the Senate—Hon. Bedford Brown.
" " House of Commons—Calvin Graves, Esq., and Doct. Levi Walker.

Rockingham County.—For the Senate, George D. Boyd, Esq.;—For the House of Commons, Rich'd. P. Caldwell, Robt. W. Lawson.

Orange County.—The Democratic Convention was held in this place on Tuesday last, to nominate candidates for the Legislature. We understand they have nominated Gen. Allison for the Senate; and Col. Stockard, Dr. Julius Bracken, Caldwallader Jones, Jr., and William N. Pratt, for the Commons. We have not yet received the proceedings of the meeting for publication.—*Hillsborough Recorder of the 26th ult.*

Gen. Scott.—This is about the busiest gentleman just about this time, that we know of. At Washington, he is busy every hour, writing letters, receiving visits, and planning not a military, but a political campaign. Three times a week, or as often as he can get listeners, he fights over again the battle of Lundy's Lane. He goes to church of a Sunday—and does everything which he fancies may win him golden opinions. In short, he has fully determined to be a candidate for the Presidency, at the next election.—*New York Arena.*

Gen. Jackson's Fine.—The majority of the Senate have acted small in this matter. They coupled to the bill refunding this fine, a condition that would have made it an insult to Gen. Jackson. The Bill in fact declared plainly enough that while they were willing to make him a present of the money, they thought the fine was justly deserved. Some more generous testimony than that, to the merit of a heroic achievement that delivered the country from invasion and gave new glory to its annals, was due and might have been expected even from political opponents. And what reason is there, what manly justification can there be, for carrying the warfare of party to the quiet fireside, to the very grave of this venerable man, whose love of country, whose honesty of purpose, whose distinguished services, none but the meanest, most unforgiving partisans, will now deny?—*Charleston Mercury.*

THE 1000 DOLLARS.

No list of Furniture yet. By the way, we discover it was appropriated for "*necessary*" Furniture. This must increase public curiosity, to learn what it was the Governor purchased with the money. What articles are deemed "necessary" to a Log Cabin Hard Cider Governor, in addition to what his predecessor contrived to live so respectably on for four years? One article, we hear, amongst the "necessaries," was a splendid set of "*Japan gilt Tea Trays.*" Price not disclosed.—*North Carolina Standard.*

Mitchell the Forger.—The New York Courier says: "The argument in the case of the Ex Hon. Charles F. Mitchell, convicted of forgery, and now out upon bail, was called in the Supreme Court Wednesday, when on Counsel appearing to oppose, the Court on motion of Mr. Whiting, ordered that a new trial be denied, and that the Court of General Sessions proceed to sentence the prisoner. It might have been added, when they catch him."

At Quebec, ten days ago, the roofs of the houses were covered with fresh snow. Large patches of the winter's snow were still lying unmelted.

ALWAYS THE SAME.

The parallel is becoming perfect between the Federalism of 1798 and the Whigs of 1842.

The Federalists increased the public expenditures.
So have the Whigs.
The Federalists increased the public debt.
So have the Whigs.
The Federalists increased the people's taxes.
So have the Whigs.
The Federalists increased the navy.
So have the Whigs.
The Federalists increased the army.
The Whigs proposed to add several regiments to the army, and one thousand men to the marine corps.
The Federalists employed the army to overawe and control the people in the exercise of their rights.
So have the Whigs.
The Federalists passed a bankrupt law.
So have the Whigs.
The Federalists treated the Declaration of Independence as a bundle of abstractions, not to be regarded in practice.
So do the Whigs.
If they have not passed an alien law, it is not from any liking for emigrants from oppressed Europe.
If they have not passed a sedition law, they have introduced new and unheard of measures to prevent effective debate in the House of Representatives.
What could more effectively show the identity between the Federalism of 1798 and the Whigism of 1842?
The object and intention of the Democrats is—
To reduce the public expenditures.
To pay off the public debt.
To reduce the people's taxes.
To reduce the navy to the limit of 1841.
To prevent an increase of the army.
To employ the army and navy only for the public defence.
To repeal the bankrupt law.
To treat emigrants from Europe as men and brothers, entitled to the rights of men.
To allow full scope to discussion of public measures and the acts of public men.
To maintain, in practice as well as theory, the pure and glorious principles of the Declaration of Independence.—*Globe.*

From the St. Louis New Era, May 9.

LATEST FROM SANTA FE.

A portion of the spring caravan of traders to Santa Fe arrived here on Saturday. They tarried but a short time, only long enough to ship from one vessel to another, on their way to the East. We learned from one of the party that the country was in a quiet state, and that the temporary excitement against the "foreigners," which succeeded the capture of the members of the Texian expedition, soon subsided. No American was molested in his ordinary business, with one exception, and he was soon set at liberty. An order had been received by the authorities at Santa Fe for the levy of twelve regiments of men in that State. Santa Anna is not popular in that section of the country, nor indeed in any portion of it, and his orders were not obeyed with alacrity. The people however, it is said, support the Government whenever an emergency arises, appeals to their nationality and in favor of *their religion being irresistible.*

The traders from this State have been remarkably successful in their enterprises, and no small sum of money may be expected from this quarter of the present season. The amount of specie which arrived here on Saturday was about $160,000; all of which was immediately shipped for the Atlantic cities, the owners being solicitous to make purchases of their goods, and to return to Santa Fe without a day's delay.

Charge, Stanly, Charge.—"All around my hat," sang Stanly, when Wise damaged his chapeau. Prosecute him for damages, and in the bull, "charge, Stanly, charge." It is much more agreeable to charge dollars, if you get paid, than to charge pistols; just as it is more pleasant to ride a horse than to have your "head on a charger;" and "the hard" in your pocket is not quite so annoying as, "the hard" in your body. Having ran your steed against Wise, it is no more than fair that he should "pony up," and pay for making your "beaver easier than it was."—*Pennsylvanian.*

Four young men recently left Independence, Missouri, for the Rocky Mountains, to capture Wild Animals for a *Menagerie.* They expect to return next fall.

The first Episcopal clergyman ordained in this country is still alive, and passed through this city a few days ago, on a journey to Buffalo. He is ninety one years old.—*New York Jour. Commerce.*

SALISBURY FACTORY.

THIS establishment is now in complete operation. The Company are manufacturing

Cotton Yarn, Sheeting, Shirting and Osnaburg, of a superior quality,

which they offer to the public at the lowest market prices. Merchants and others who will examine qualities, and compare prices, will find it to their interest to purchase. J. RHODES BROWNE, Ag't.

Salisbury, June 3, 1842. tf

Wanted,

THREE or four families to work at the Salisbury Factory—none but those who can come well recommended for industry, and sobriety, need apply.

J. RHODES BROWNE, Ag't.

Salisbury, June 3, 1842. tf

DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES & MINES.

THE patrons of this work are respectfully informed, that the undersigned have purchased the entire stock and right of Mr. SUNDERLAND, in this work, and will continue its publication every fortnight till completed.—Editors will please notice the change in the advertisements. The terms will be adhered to in all respects as advertised. Please address the subscribers, post-paid,

D. APPLETON & CO.,
200, *Broadway*, N. Y.

Candidates for Sheriff.

☞ Col. R. W. LONG is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

☞ HEZEKIAH TURNER, Esq., is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

☞ We are requested to announce Mr. B. B. ROBERTS, as a Candidate for Sheriff of *Davidson County* at the next election.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
SPECTATOR.

THE Subscribers propose to publish, at the seat of Government, a Weekly Newspaper, to be called "THE SPECTATOR." They believe that such a publication will not be superfluous. Its plan will be different from that of the papers already established in Washington. It will not give the debates at length, but present a comprehensive and satisfactory summary of the proceedings in both Houses of Congress, with such comment or remarks as will contribute to their elucidation. Striking or interesting speeches will also be inserted, from time to time, or such extracts therefrom as may be most worthy of attention.

The editorial department will discuss the questions of the day with spirit and with fairness, and in a manner which, it is hoped, will prove acceptable to the popular taste. A familiarity with domestic politics, acquired by a residence at the capitol, and the sojourn of one of them abroad, of similar duration, at an interesting period of European history, have given them some slight advantages for the task proposed. Communications from intelligent sources will also be furnished, and it shall be their effort to present to their readers that attractive variety, without which the most important topics are apt to pall upon the public mind. Events are constantly occurring at home & abroad, beyond the sphere of mere personal and party politics, attention to which cannot fail to elucidate political questions, and promote national interests. Judicious selections from foreign journals, which are so accessible in Washington, continental as well as English, (popular attention in this country being directed too exclusively to the latter,) cannot but interest the enquiring reader, whose liberal curiosity and expansive sympathies extend beyond the confines, however ample, of his own country. Nor will literature and general criticism be neglected, though kept subordinate to the paramount ends of a political journal. In a word, it is the design of the subscribers to furnish a spirited paper, for which, they are persuaded, peculiar facilities are found at the seat of Government.

Without appealing to their past position and exertions, they will content themselves here with declaring that their opinions are thoroughly and unchangeably Democratic, yet, they would fain hope, not illiberal or uncharitable. They will discuss questions and judge men with freedom, yet with that moderation which gives additional strength to firmness, and that candor which is the best proof and pledge of sincerity.

They are fully sensible of the doubts and difficulties which must ever attend a novel undertaking of this nature. But one man may succeed, where another has failed; and when one effort has proved abortive, a second may triumph over every obstacle. It has been said, by a wise and a great man, that no human enterprise would be attempted if every objection must first be removed. The subscribers have resolved to try, at least; and all they ask of their friends is a kind support of their first and feeble steps. They venture, also, to express a hope that Editors, personally or politically friendly, will give this brief prospectus an insertion; a favor which they will be happy to acknowledge in a suitable manner.

J. L. MARTIN,
J. HEART.

TERMS.

The Spectator will be published weekly, at Three Dollars per annum, and proportionably for shorter periods, payable invariably in advance; or Five Dollars for two subscriptions, or for two years. It is proposed to issue the first number early in June.

Postmasters are authorized to remit subscriptions. Letters and communications to the Editors must be post paid or free. Address

MARTIN & HEART,
Washington, D. C.

June 3, 1842.

State of North Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

IN EQUITY.

Daniel Dolap,
vs.
Thomas Stuart, William Stuart, Sarah Stuart, Daniel Stuart, Peggy Stuart, and Levina Stuart.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Daniel Stuart, Peggy Stuart, and Levina Stuart, Defendants in this case live beyond the limits of this State, It is, therefore, ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Western Carolinian for said Defendants to appear and answer at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Davidson at the Court-House in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, or Judgment pro confesso will be entered as to them.

Witness, W. Womack, Clerk and Master of said Court at Office the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1842.

W. WOMACK, C. M. E.

May 27, 1842.—6w—Printer's fee $5 50.

The Estate must be Settled.

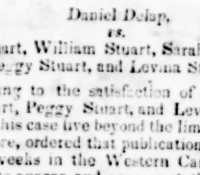
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Andrew Holehouser Sr., dec'd., are notified to make immediate payment, those that fail may find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection; and those having claims against said Estate to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery. A. ROSEMAN, Adm'r.

Rowan Co., N. C., May 27, 1842. 3t

The Pulpit

Of the Presbyterian Church in Salisbury, during the absence of the Pastor, will be supplied on the

3d Sabbath in May by Rev. R. F. Rockwell.
4th do. do. by " Wm. A. Hall.
5th do. do. by " J. D. Hall.
1st do. in June by " J. M. H. Adams.
2d do. do. by " J. M. Wilson.

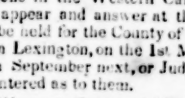


FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a fine new Close Carriage and excellent servicean 2 pair of excellent match Horses.

JOHN L. SHAVER.

April 22, 1842. tf

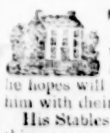


GARDEN SEEDS.

A large variety of Garden Seeds for sale at the Salisbury Drug-Store, by C. B. WHEELER.

February 18, 1842. p

NOTICE.



THE Subscriber has opened a Public House, in Mocksville, Davie County, where he is prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers in a style which he hopes will prove satisfactory to all who may favor him with their custom.

His Stables will be abundantly furnished with every thing necessary in the line of Provender;—his Bar well supplied with a variety of liquors.

His charges will be moderate. All riotous and disorderly conduct will be strictly prohibited. Call and try me. E. R. BIRCKHEAD.

March 11, 1842 tf

Blanks For Sale Here.

IMPORTANT WORK!

NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION.

A DICTIONARY OF

Arts, Manufactures and Mines,

CONTAINING A CLEAR EXPOSITION OF THEIR PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES.

By ANDREW URE, *M. D., F. R. S. M. G. S M. A. S. Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ. Hanov., Multi, &c. &c. &c.*

ILLUSTRATED WITH ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ENGRAVINGS.

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist and Tradesman in the principle of their respective processes, so as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2ndly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3rdly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes, which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it to the injury of many others.

And lastly, to give the general reader, intent chiefly on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievments of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their permanent wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually from official authority at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 two. pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, in covers, at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

☞ To any person sending us five dollars at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers by mail, post paid, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms extremely favorable. In every manufacturing town, and every village throughout the United States and Canada subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, La Roy Sunderland, 126 Fulton street, New York.

*** To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the paper containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, N. York.

March 11, 1842.

BANKRUPT LAW.

UNITED STATES—NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That on the first day of February next, I shall hold a Court at my house in Fayetteville, for the purpose of receiving petitions under "An act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," and that the said Court will be kept open every day in succession (Sundays excepted,) until notice shall be given to the contrary.

In the case of voluntary bankrupts, the Act provides that all persons whatsoever, residing in the State, &c., owing debts, which shall not have been created in consequence of a defalcation as a public officer, or as executor, administrator, guardian or trustee, or while acting in any other fiduciary capacity, who shall, by petition, setting forth to the best of their knowledge and belief, a list of their creditors, their respective places of residence, and the amount due to each, together with an accurate inventory of his or their property, rights and credits, of every name, kind, and description, and the location and situation of each and every parcel and portion thereof, verified on oath, (or affirmation) apply to the proper Court, for the benefit of the Act, and therein declare themselves to be unable to meet their debts and engagements, shall be deemed bankrupts within the purview of the Act, and may be so declared accordingly by a decree of the Court.

It is my opinion, that all persons coming within the purview of the Act, though they may be entirely destitute of property, are entitled to its benefits.

I perceive in the publications of several of the District Judges, a diversity of opinion, as I anticipated, on the construction of the act, even in the incipient stage of proceeding under it; and I am aware that other and more important difficulties will occur in the sequel. But I am now engaged in a correspondence with several District Judges, with the view of reconciling, as far as we can, the discrepancies of the Act, and of *framing*, at least, at something like a uniformity of practice. I shall, however, hold myself in readiness to put the Act in operation, according to its spirit and the best of my ability, whether it be amended or not.

The necessary rules and forms, together with a tariff of fees, shall be given in due time.

According to my construction of the Act, the petition may be verified before any Judge or Justice of the Peace of this State; but I think the petitioner is required to appear in Court, at the hearing, either in person or by attorney, to declare himself to be unable to meet his debts and engagements.

The petitioner must comprise in his petition all the items required; and it will be found safest to adopt the very letter of the Act. He must name the county in which he resides.

The petitions, when received, will be referred, for hearing, to their respective *Stated* Courts, in the Spring.

For instance, all within the District of Albemarle, will be heard at Edenton; all within the District of Pamlico, will be heard at Newbern; and all within the District of Cape Fear, at Wilmington. And publications will be ordered as directed by the Act.

The District of Albemarle comprises the two *State* Districts of Edenton and Halifax; the District of Pamlico comprises the Districts of Newbern and Hillsborough, together with all that part of the District of Wilmington which lies to the Northward and Eastward of New River; and the District of Cape Fear comprises the remainder part of the State.

All Communications on the subject of Bankruptcy, addressed to me by mail, if not post paid, will remain in the office.

H. POTTER, *Judge U. States for District of North Carolina.*

Fayetteville, January 17, 1842.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, JUNE 3, 1842.

Bacon,	6 a 6½	Iron,	4½ a 7
Beef,	3½ a 4½	Lard,	8 a 10
Brandy, (peach)	30 a 35	Molasses,	50 a 62½
Do (apple)	25 a	Nails,	8 a 9
Butter,	10 a 12½	Oats,	15 a 18
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Pork,	4 a 4½
Begging,	18 a 25	Rice, (quart)	12½
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Sugar, (brown)	10 a 12½
Cotton, (clean)	8 a	Do (loaf,)	18 a 20
Corn,	30 a 35	Salt, (bu.)	1 25 a $1 50
Coffee,	14 a 18	Do (sack)	3 75 a $4 00
Flour,	4 50 a $5 00	Steel, (blister)	10 a
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Do (cast	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	75 a 80	Tallow,	12½
Do Oil,	90 a $1	Whiskey,	25 a

AT CHERAW, S. C., MAY 24, 1842.

Beef, (scarce)	3	Flour,	6 00 a $6¼
Bacon,	7 a 8	Feathers,	40 a 48
Butter,	12½ a 15	Lard, (scarce)	7 a 8
Beeswax,	22 a 25	Molasses,	35 a 40
Bagging,	20 a 25	Oats,	37 a 40
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Rice, (100 lbs)	4 a $5
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Sugar,	10 a 12
Cotton,	7 a 8$	Salt, (sack)	2 75
Corn, (scarce)	50 a 62½	Do (bushel)	87½ a $1

AT CAMDEN, S. C., APRIL 27, 1842.

Beef,	4 a 5	Cotton,	5 a 8¾
Bacon,	7½ a 10	Corn,	50
Butter,	15 a 18	Flour,	7 00
Beeswax,	18 a 25	Feathers,	37 a 40
Bagging,	26	Lard,	10 a 12
Bale Rope,	12½	Molasses,	33 a 50
Coffee,	15 a 16	Oats,	45 a 56

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress. Commencing with the session of 1832-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this Prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months, if so, subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the PRESIDENT'S annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Heretofore, on account of the *set* speeches being so numerous and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the sejournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may return to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. GALES and SEATON'S Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congressional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter purposely for these works, we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

Complete Indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the Extra Session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for $1 each; that is, $1 for the Congressional Globe, and $1 for the Appendix. We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cent each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction evinced in the late elections with the vast and novel system of policy which the powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consulting public opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editor. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely, but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is $10, the Semi-weekly Globe $2 per annum, *in advance*. The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of each year.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, $1.

For the Congressional Globe for the next session, $1 per copy.

For the Appendix for the next session, $1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5; twelve copies for $10, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the 1st day of January next.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it. BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, October 25, 1841

LUMBER FOR SALE.

THERE is a large quantity of Plank, Scantling and other building materials on hand for Sale at the Mills of Charles Fisher, on South Yadkin River,—formerly Pearson's Mills.

—ALSO—

A quantity of choice curled Maple Plank, suitable for making house-furniture of various kinds.

Any quantity of sawed Shingles can be furnished at a very short notice. These Shingles are always made out of heart pine, or yellow poplar,—of a regular size, and require no jointing, but can be nailed on the roof just as they fall from the saw.—Price $3 per 1,000 at the Mill. WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agt.

December 31, 1841. tf.

Laborers Wanted.

Wanted,—a number of hands to work at the mining business at Conrad's Hill, in Davidson County. The usual wages will be given, and the hands will be paid off weekly, or monthly, as they may wish.—Good board may be had near the mine on reasonable terms.

T. PHILLIPS ALLEN, Agent.

January 14, 1842. tf.



HORSE- BILLS NEATLY PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY COURIER.

WITH THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!!

The publishers of this old established and universally popular Family Journal, would deem it superogatory to say a word in commendation of its past or present excellence and usefulness. Its unrivalled and increasing circulation, (over 35,000,) is its best recommendation. For the future, however, a determination to be FIRST in the van of the American Newspaper Weekly Press, will call for increased expenditures and renewed attractions for the coming year, 1842, not the least of which will be an improvement in the quality of the paper, and addition of popular contributors, embracing, we fully believe, the best list to any similar Journal in the world.

The Courier is independent in its character, fearlessly pursuing a straight-forward course, and supporting the best interests of the public. It is strictly neutral in politics and religion. It will maintain a high tone of morals, and not an article will appear in its pages which should not find a place at every fireside. It has more than double the number of constant readers, to that of any other paper published in the country, embracing the best families of our Republic.

AMERICAN TALES.

Every one should be proud to patronise the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, as by its unbroken series of original *American Tales*, by such native writers as Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. St. Leon Loud, "The Lady of Maryland," Professor Ingrahame, T. S. Arthur, Esq., Miss Sedgwick, Miss Leslie, and many others, it has justly earned the title of the *American Family Newspaper*.

Foreign Literature and News.

Determined to spare no expense in making the Saturday Courier a perfect model of a Universal Family Newspaper, of equal interest to all classes and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive all the Magazines and papers of interest, published in England and on the Continent, the news and gems of which are immediately transferred to its columns, thus giving to emigrants, as well as others, a correct and connected account of whatever occurs of interest, either at home or abroad.

THE MARKETS.

Particular care is taken to procure the earliest advices in reference to the prices of all kinds of Grain, Provision, Produce, &c, the state of Stocks, Banks, Money and Lands, and our extensive arrangements will hereafter render our *Prices Current* of inestimable interest to the traveller, the farmer, and all business classes whatsoever.

The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of

TALES, NARRATIVES, ESSAYS, AND BIOGRAPHIES,

and articles in Literature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics, Agriculture, Education, Music, News, Health, Amusement, and in fact, in every department usually discussed in a Universal Family Newspaper, from such writers as

Mrs. C. Lee Hentz,	Mrs. S. C. Hall,
Charles Dickens, (Boz,)	Professor Dunglison,
Professor Ingrahame,	M. M'Michael,
T. S. Arthur,	Miss Ellen S. Rand,
J. Sheridan Knowles,	George P. Morris,
Mrs. M. St. Leon Loud,	Mrs. Gore,
Douglass Jerrold,	Joseph R. Chandler,
Miss Sedgwick,	Miss Leslie,
Wm. E. Burton,	Professor J. Frost,
Lieut. G. W. Patten,	Lydia H. Sigourney,
Thos. Campbell,	Hon. Robert T. Conrad,
Miss Mitford,	Robert Morris,
Professor Wines,	Mrs. C. H. W. Esling,
E. L. Bulwer,	A. Green, Jr.,
Joseph C. Neal,	John Neal,
Thos. G. Spear,	Countess of Blessington,
Capt. Marryatt, R. N.	Lucy Seymour.
R. Penn Smith,	

TO AGENTS—TERMS.

The terms of the Courier are $2 per annum, payable in advance, but when any one will officiate to procure ten new subscribers, and send us $15, *par money and postage free*, we will receipt for one for each. Seven copies for $10, three copies for $5, or one copy three years for $5.

CLUBBING.

Two copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for $5.

Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for $10.

Address, M'MAKIN & HOLDEN, Philadelphia.

Those with whom we exchange, will add to their many obligations by copying the above, or referring to it in their columns.

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Richmond, a new Weekly Paper, to be entitled

THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRAT,

IT will be printed on good paper, weekly, until after the next election, at the uncommonly low price of Twenty Five cents to a single subscriber, *nine* copies for Two Dollars, TWENTY-THREE copies for Five Dollars, FIFTY copies for Ten Dollars, payable invariably in advance.

It will wage an uncompromising war with all the ruinous schemes now advocated and supported by the Federal party; and nothing shall be left undone, which the most zealous exertions can accomplish, to effect the entire overthrow of the Federal faction at the ensuing election. The articles will be brief, pithy and pungent, but yet courteous and respectful; Federalism in all its cameleon forms and Protean shapes, will be handled without gloves.

We respectfully ask that a generous patronage may be bestowed upon our efforts to promote the success of the cause in which we are engaged. Orders addressed to THEOPHILUS FISK, will receive prompt attention.

March 18, 1842.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having determined on removing to the South, wishes to dispose of his valuable Plantation, lying within three miles of Salisbury, on the Stage road leading to Mr. Locke's bridge and to Lexington, Salem and Raleigh, &c.; it is the same formerly owned by William H. Slaughter, Esq., and it is presumed generally well known. The track contains

260 ACRES,

some of which is cleared and under cultivation, and about ten of it first rate meadow land, it is watered by Crane Creek and two branches which run through the land, an excellent orchard, consisting of a great variety of very choice

Apple, Peach and Cherry Trees.

There are two dwelling Houses on the tract, the one on the road is well calculated for a house of entertainment, it being a large two story building, very convenient, having all necessary out houses conveniently arranged, and supplied with an excellent spring of water. The other dwelling house is near the meadow ground and a first rate spring, from which it is supplied with water, and a large barn which makes it convenient for packing away hay The above property is pleasantly situated, and remarkably health.

The subscriber being anxious to sell will give a bargain, those wishing for further information can be gratified by calling on the premises, on the subscriber.

JOHN T. BOWLES.

Walnut Ridge, Rowan Co., N. C., April 29, 1842. } tf

TO THE TANNERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE Undersigned have taken out a PATENT for an improvement made by themselves in the important art of

Finishing Leather.

This improvement consists in a new mixture, of their invention, which is applied to the leather, and which saves the expense of tallow and the labor of whitening. They do not offer it to the public without having themselves effectually tested it, nor on their own recommendation alone, but ask attention to the certificates given below by highly respectable and experienced Tanners who have examined the invention, and being satisfied of its usefulness, have purchased rights:—and also to the certificates of the Boot and Shoe-makers who bear testimony to the quality and finish of the leather.

WM. A. RONALD,
HENRY C. MILLER.

☞ Letters to the subscribers should be addressed, *China Grove*, Rowan County, N. C.

March 4, 1842. 6t

CERTIFICATES:

At the request of Messrs. Ronald & Miller, and for our own satisfaction, we have particularly examined their improved plan of finishing leather, and pronounce it altogether beyond our expectation for value; and we cheerfully recommend it to the Tanners of the Country as a great saving of labor and expense, and as giving a fine gloss and high finish to the leather. Being satisfied of this, we have purchased for ourselves the right to use their patent.

JOHN CLARK,
Tanner, Salisbury.
JOHN SLOOP, Jr.,
LEVI COWAN,
WM. S. COWAN,
Tanners, Rowan County.

We have manufactured a considerable quantity of leather finished on the improved plan, lately invented by Messrs. Ronald & Miller, and we consider it of the best quality, both for beauty of finish, and lasting property.

JAS. D. GLOVER,
WM. LAMBETH,
JOHN THOMPSON,
Boot and Shoe-makers, Salisbury.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Temperance Union.

THE State Temperance Society of N. C, at its annual meeting, directed its Executive Committee to take measures for the establishment, at this place, of a Journal, devoted to the cause of Temperance.

In obedience to their wishes, and impressed with the importance of such a publication, the Committee have determined, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained, to issue the first number of such a publication, to be called the NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE UNION, on the first of January next.

The leading object of the Union will be, the dissemination of Temperance principles. We shall endeavor to present in its pages, a full record of the progress of the Temperance cause in our own and in foreign lands—of its effect upon individuals and communities—and original articles in defence of its principles, and in reply to the various objections urged against it.

While, however, the promotion of Temperance will be the first and leading object of our Journal, it is our intention, that its pages shall be enlivened by a general summary of the most important events of the day, and by particular attention to the interest of Agriculture.

In carrying out this object, the Committee look with confidence to the friends of Temperance, particularly in North Carolina, for aid and support. A new impulse has been given to the cause in this State. Were this the proper occasion, we could tell a tale of what has been passing under our own eyes, which would send a thrill of joy through every benevolent heart. The reformation of the inebriate has commenced, and is still going on with a power and success, which the most sanguine never dared to anticipate. Give us but the means of communication, and we trust that an influence will go forth from the Capitol of the old North State, to its remotest boundary, that will tell upon its happiness and prosperity through all future generations.

Permit us, then, most earnestly to appeal to every friend of Temperance, Morality, and good order, to aid us *promptly*. As the object is to commence with the new year, *delay* on the part of its friends may be fatal. Let every individual then, who feels an interest in our success, and every Temperance Society, become responsible, *at once* for the number of copies, which they suppose can be circulated in their vicinity, and forward their names immediately, for 10, 20, or 50 copies, as they may think the demand of their neighborhood may justify. In this way only, can we hope for success in our effort.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. C. Temperance Society, the following resolution was adopted: Whereas, arrangements have been made to commence the publication of a Temperance Journal in the City of Raleigh, on the first week of January next, provided ONE THOUSAND Subscribers can be obtained.

Resolved, That it be most earnestly recommended to each of the Officers of the State Temperance Society, and to the members of the late State Convention, and to any who are friendly to the cause, immediately after the receipt of this resolution, to become responsible for from 10 to 50 Subscribers, so that the publication may commence at the time contemplated.

By order of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Temperance Society.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Temperance Union will be published weekly on a medium sheet, (say 26 by 18 inches,) at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, payable IN ADVANCE. Letters containing Subscribers names and remittances, must be directed, postpaid or free, to the Treasurer of the Society, JAMES BROWN, Raleigh, NorthCaolina.

All the newspapers in the State are respectfully requested to give this Prospectus one or two insertions.

LATH,

Grand-Sired by the

AMERICAN ECLIPSE,

The Champion of America,—

Winner of the great match race,

The North against the South,

$20,000 Aside.

THE thorough-bred horse *LATH*, bred by Col. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, will make his *fourth* and *last* Season, which is now commenced and will end the 1st July, at the following places, viz: at Jacob Coleman's, Cabarrus county, every Monday and Tuesday; at Salisbury, Wednesday and Thursday; and at Lexington, Davidson county, Friday and Saturday. He will be regularly at his stands, public days and high water excepted. He will be let to mares at the following reduced prices:—$12 the season, to be discharged by ten if paid before the season expires, and $15 to insure, payable as soon as the mare is ascertained to be in foal, or the property changes owners, and fifty cents to the groom. (☞ Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but, in no instance, will I be responsible for any that may occur. R. W. LONG.

Salisbury, N C., March 18, 1842. tf.

PEDIGREE:

I certify that *LATH* was bred by me, and that he was foaled in the Spring of 1833. He was got by Godolphin, his dam Pocahontas, by Sir Archy; his g. dam Young Lottery, also by Sir Archy, out of Col. Singleton's celebrated Lottery, by the imported Bedford out of the imported mare Anvillina; Godolphin was got by Eclipse; his dam Sylph, by Hæphestion out of Lottery by imported Bedford, &c. Hæphestion was got by the imported Buzzard out of the dam of Sir Archy.

DESCRIPTION, PERFORMANCE, &C.

LATH is a fine bay, without white, 15 hands, 3 inches high, with good bone, and capital action. At 3 years old, he won the produce stake at Columbia, 2 mile heats, beating Mr. Taylor's Filly Daisy, and Capt. Spann's Colt, Convention, nine others paying forfeit.—Two weeks afterwards he won the Jockey Club Purse, 3 mile heats, at Augusta, beating Kite, and distancing Black Bird. At Charleston he was beaten by Clodhopper for the Jockey Club Purse, 3 mile heats; being very much amiss he was withdrawn after the first heat At 4 years old, he won the Jockey Club Purse, 4 mile heats, at Camden, beating Sir Kenneth and Doratella at 3 heats; losing the first in consequence of bolting when several lengths in advance of the field, just before he reached the judges' stand; and getting entangled amongst the carriages, he sustained an injury which occasioned his withdrawal from the Turf.

LATH was a race horse of the first class, which he evinced in his trials with Bay Maria, Charlotte Russe, and Kitty Heth, and in point of blood he is inferior to none, whether imported or native. His constitution is robust, having never been sick, and his temper good. His color, form, and action, speak for themselves. In a word, *Lath* unites in himself as many claims to public patronage, as any young Stallion that I know.

W. HAMPTON.

Willwood Jan. 22, 1839.

From the above Certificate of Col. Hampton, who bred and had LATH trained for the Turf, it will be seen that he considered him a Race horse of the first class,—not only from the races he has mentioned as having run publicly, but from private trials he has made with horses which are now on the Turf, and running with considerable success. It will also be observed by his certificate, that he considered Lath of the purest blood,—not to be surpassed by any horse, imported or native.

I consider it entirely unnecessary to attempt to eulogise *LATH*, either for his performances on the Turf or as to his blood, since, in every respect, he is so well attested. But will remark that Lath has not only descended from pure blood, but has come from stock both Sire, Grandsire, Dam, and Grand-dam, that are of the running blood. For instance, his sire Godolphin made his four miles in 7 minutes and 50 seconds, his Grandsire, the American Eclipse, so well known at the North and South, made his time in the great match race, the North against the South, $20,000 aside, in 7 minutes and 37 seconds, which Eclipse won with considerable eclat. This race gained him the memorable name of the Champion of the North. His dam, sired by the renowned Sir Archy whose reputation as a racer, &c., stands unquestioned both in England and America. The grand-dam of *LATH*, Old Lottery, bred by the great Southern Amateur of horses, Col. R. Singleton, of South Carolina, which has produced more fine race horses than any other mare in the Union. Thus it will be seen that there is united in LATH two of the best studs of the South, Hampton's and Singleton's crossed with Gen. Coles of the North.

The public is now presented with such an opportunity of improving the blood of that noble and useful animal, the horse, as rarely occurs in this section of country. R. W. L.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Western Carolina Temperance Advocate,

A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform, Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited

BY D. R. M'ANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. M'Anally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognised as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, at groceries, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and christian? Recollect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country.—The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

TERMS.

The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of *Fifty Cents* a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

☞ Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorised agents.

Blanks For Sale Here.